

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

Казанский Юридический Институт МВД России



**Английский язык (для проведения  
факультативных занятий в системе  
профессионального обучения сотрудников  
органов внутренних дел Российской  
Федерации)**

*Учебное пособие*

Казань 2023

Учебное пособие разработано для сотрудников органов внутренних дел, проходящих профессиональное обучение (профессиональной подготовки) лиц рядового и младшего начальствующего состава, впервые принимаемых на службу в органы внутренних дел.

**Б 24 Английский язык (для проведения факультативных занятий в системе профессионального обучения сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации): учебное пособие / О.Ю. Барина, Г.Г. Мингазизова - Казань: КЮИ МВД РФ, 2023 г.**

Учебное пособие предназначено для сотрудников ОВД, на которых возложены функции оперативного управления в системе органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации, привлекаемых к обеспечению мер безопасности и охране общественного порядка в период подготовки и проведения массовых мероприятий международного уровня. Целью пособия является формирование коммуникативной компетенции сотрудников ОВД для выполнения ими профессиональных задач, в условиях социокультурного взаимодействия с иностранными гражданами.

Учебное пособие состоит из 4 тематических циклов. Каждый тематический цикл включает в себя лексический минимум, систему упражнений для развития навыков диалогической речи и практического овладения иностранным языком.

Каждый тематический цикл включает в себя лексический минимум, систему упражнений для развития навыков диалогической речи и ситуативные задачи, завершающие работу над темой. Некоторые циклы включают также разделы “Writing” (Письмо) и “Additional Material” (Дополнительные материалы).

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Учебное пособие предназначено для сотрудников органов внутренних дел, проходящих профессиональное обучение (профессиональной подготовки) лиц рядового и младшего начальствующего состава, впервые принимаемых на службу в органы внутренних дел.

Целью пособия является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, развитие языковых знаний для решения ситуаций профессионального общения с иностранными гражданами.

Каждый тематический цикл включает в себя лексический минимум, систему упражнений для развития навыков диалогической речи и ситуативные задачи, завершающие работу над темой. Некоторые циклы включают также разделы “Writing” (Письмо) и “Additional Material” (Дополнительные материалы).

Следует отметить, что диалогическая речь представляет собой форму устного общения, с помощью которой происходит обмен информацией, осуществляемой средствами языка, устанавливаются контакт и взаимопонимание, оказывается воздействие на собеседника в соответствии с коммуникативным намерением говорящего. Все функции устного общения – информативная, регулятивная, эмоционально-оценочная и этикетная – осуществляются при этом в тесном единстве.

Формирование межкультурной коммуникативной компетенции средствами английского языка подразумевает реализацию не только образовательных целей, но и воспитательных, направленных на повышение культурологического потенциала обучающихся, совершенствование их морально-нравственных качеств, формирование уважительного и толерантного отношения к духовным и материальным ценностям других стран и народов, развитие способности понимать взгляды представителей другой культуры. Иностранный язык в данном контексте является средством формирования поликультурного мировоззрения личности

слушателя. Достижение образовательных целей способствует расширению кругозора обучающихся, повышению уровня их общей культуры и образования, а также культуры мышления, общения и речи.

## 1. Контакты с иностранными гражданами.

### Глагол to be в Present Simple

В английском языке глагол to be (быть, есть) занимает особое место. У него есть несколько особенностей, которые отличают его от других глаголов:

1. У этого глагола три формы: **am** (для местоимения I), **is** (для he, she, it) и **are** (для you, we, they). To be – единственный глагол в английском языке, который меняется по лицам и числам.
  - **I am** a student. – Я студент.
  - **They are** drivers. – Они водители.
  - **Her garden is** beautiful. – Ее сад прекрасен.
2. С to be не используются вспомогательные глаголы. В отрицательных предложениях мы ставим частицу not сразу после to be. В вопросах мы переносим to be в начало предложения.
  - **Am I** late? – Я поздно?
  - **We are not** travelers. – Мы не путешественники.
  - **Is he** your younger brother? – Он твой младший брат?

### Упражнение 1. Вставьте глагол “to be” в требуемой форме Present Simple.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a lawyer, he ... a judge.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she ... .
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you a policeman? - Yes, I....
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they ... .
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it ... .
9. Max ... an office-worker.
10. We ... late, sorry!

### Упражнение 2. Complete what Brenda says about herself on the picture. Use am, is or are

My name (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Brenda Foster. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on the left in the picture. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old and I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the fifth form. My birthday (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on the first of January. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ American. My phone number (8) \_\_\_\_\_ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) \_\_\_\_\_ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their

names (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) \_\_\_\_\_ 16 years old and Paul (12) \_\_\_\_\_ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) \_\_\_\_\_ Spot. He (14) \_\_\_\_\_ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) \_\_\_\_\_ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) \_\_\_\_\_ all friendly in our family.

### **Vocabulary introduction**

1. Good morning. – Доброе утро.
2. Good afternoon. – Добрый день.
3. Good evening. – Добрый вечер.
4. Hello. – Здравствуйте!
5. Hi. – Привет!
  
6. Nice to meet you. – Приятно (рад(а)) познакомиться.
7. How are you? – Как дела? Как поживаете?
8. I'm fine, thanks. – Прекрасно, спасибо.
9. Not so bad, thanks. – Неплохо, спасибо.
10. And you? – А Вы?
  
11. What's your name? – Как Вас зовут?
12. My name is... – Меня зовут...
13. What's your surname? – Ваша фамилия?
14. My surname is... – Моя фамилия...
15. Let me introduce myself. – Позвольте представиться.
  
16. What do you do? – Чем Вы занимаетесь?
17. What is your occupation profession? – Ваша профессия?
  
18. Where are you from? – Откуда Вы?
19. I'm from... – Я из...
20. What is your nationality? – Ваше гражданство?
21. I'm .... – Я...
22. What delegation do you belong to? – Из какой вы делегации?
23. I have come here with a sports delegation from...  
– Я прибыл сюда в составе спортивной делегации из....
  
24. What languages do you speak? – На каких языках Вы говорите?
25. I speak Russian / English / French / German – Я говорю на русском / английском / французском / немецком ....
26. Excuse me, do you speak English? – Извините, Вы говорите по-английски?
27. Yes, I do (a little). – Да, я говорю (немного).
28. My English is poor. – Я плохо знаю английский язык.
  
29. What's your phone number? – Ваш номер телефона?

30. My phone number is... – Мой номер телефона....
31. How old are you? I'm 30. – Сколько Вам лет? Мне 30 лет.
32. What is the date of your birth? – Дата вашего рождения?
33. Good-bye! – До свидания!
34. Bye! – До свидания! (Пока!)
35. See you later. – До скорой встречи. (Увидимся.)

## **Reading**

### **1. Read and translate the dialogues.**

- R. Hello, my name is Robert. What's your name?  
S. Hello, Robert. I'm Sergey.  
R. Where are you from?  
S. I'm from Russia. And what about you?  
R. I'm from Canada.  
S. What's your surname?  
R. My surname is Jones. And what about you?  
S. My surname is Kuznetsov. It's a common surname in Russia.  
R. I see. What's your phone number?  
S. My phone number is 7 919 534 2178. And what's your phone number?  
R. My phone number is 1 416 955 5599.  
S. What are you?  
R. I'm a journalist. And you?  
S. I'm a police officer.  
R. Nice to meet you, Sergey.  
S. Nice to meet you too.  
R. OK, bye! See you later.  
S. Good-bye!
- R. Hello, my name is Robert. What's your name?  
S. Hello, Robert. I'm Sergey.  
R. Nice to meet you, Sergey.  
S. Nice to meet you too. What delegation do you belong to?  
R. I have come here with a sports delegation from Canada. (I'm a member of a Canadian sports delegation).  
S. What languages do you speak?  
R. I speak English, French, Spanish, German.  
S. Do you understand Russian?  
R. No, I don't.  
S. I see. OK, bye!  
R. Good-bye! Have a nice day!  
S. Thank you!



## 2. Read and translate the following sentences.

1. I'm from Russia. My native language is Russian. I can speak English and German.
2. He is from France. His native language is French. He can speak English.
3. She is from Greece. Her native language is Greek. But she can also speak Spanish.
4. They are from Italy. Their native language is Italian. They don't speak any foreign languages.
5. We are from China. Our native language is Chinese.

## 3. Read and translate the dialogues.

1

Alexander: Excuse me. Are you from America or England?

Megan: Neither. We are from different English speaking countries. My name is Megan. I'm from Ireland. Irish is our official language, but most people speak English.

Alexander: It's nice to meet you. Welcome to Russia. My name is Alexander. I'm from Tomsk.

Kevin: Hi, Alexander. My name is Kevin. I'm from New Zealand. And this is John. He's from Canada. And this is Sally. She's from Australia. The official language in all of our countries is English.

Alexander: It's nice to meet all of you.

Kevin: Nice to meet you too.

2

Police officer: Good morning madam. Welcome to Russia. Do you speak English?

Foreigner: A little bit. I'm from Spain. I'm a Spaniard.

Police officer: OK. Unfortunately I don't speak Spanish but I speak French a little.

Foreigner: Oh, good! I speak French too.

## 4. Writing. The expression on the left corresponds to the question in the second column. Fill in the third column

1. First name	What's your first name?	My first name is ...
2. Surname	What's your family name?	My surname is ...
3. Age	How old are you?	I'm ...
4. Nationality (citizenship)	What country are you from? (Where are you from?)	I'm from ...

5. Date of birth	When were you born?	I was born on the ... of ... in ... (I was born on the 1 <sup>st</sup> of December in 1980)
6. Place of birth	Where were you born?	I was born in ...
7. Permanent address	Where do you live? What's your address?	I live in ...
8. Marital status	Are you married or single?	I'm single. I'm married. I'm divorced. I'm widowed.
9. Occupation	What do you do? What are you?	I'm ... I work as ...
10. Hobbies / Interests	What do you do in your free time?	My hobby is ... My hobbies are ... I like ...
11. Telephone number	What's your phone number?	My phone number is ...
12. Email	What's your email address?	My email address is ...

### Speaking:

1. Представьте иностранному гостю, познакомьтесь с ним, выясните, чем он занимается.
2. Представьте иностранному гостю, познакомьтесь с ним, выясните, в составе какой делегации он прибыл в Россию.
3. Представьте иностранному гражданину. Выясните личные данные. Уточните на каком языке он говорит. Скажите, что вы его понимаете.

## 2. Обращение иностранца за помощью.

### Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense

#### Настоящее неопределенное (простое) время

Настоящее неопределенное время употребляется для обозначения обычного, регулярного действия, а также для описания последовательных действий и констатации фактов.

Глаголы в **Present Indefinite** совпадают по форме с инфинитивом (неопределенной формой), но употребляются **без частицы «to»**. В **3-м лице единственного числа** глаголы имеют окончание **–s**.

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **–ss, –ch, –sh, –x** (т.е. на шипящие или свистящие согласные звуки), принимают в **3-м лице единственного числа** окончание **–es**.

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **–y** с предшествующей согласной, меняют в **3-м лице единственного числа y** на **i** и принимают окончание **–es**: I cry - he cries, I carry - she carries.

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на **–y** с предшествующей гласной, образуют **3-е лицо единственного числа** по общему правилу, т.е. прибавлением **–s**: I play - he plays.

Глаголы **to go, to do** принимают в **3-м лице единственного числа** окончание **–es**: he goes, she does.

**Вопросительная и отрицательная** формы (кроме глагола **to be**) образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **«do»** или **«does»** (в **3-м лице ед.ч.**).

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма		
I	work.	Do	I	work?	I	do not (don't)	work.
You			You		You		
We			We		We		
They			They		They		
He	works.	Does	He		He	does not (doesn't)	
She			She		She		
It			It		It		

Краткие ответы строятся следующим образом:

Yes, I (you, we, they) do.

No, I (you, we, they) don't.

Yes, he (she, it) does.

No, he (she, it) doesn't.

**Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Simple.**

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) in the police.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a policeman.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

**Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.**

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

**Упражнение 3. Write the sentences as *negative*:**

**Model:** We know this officer.

We don't know this officer.

1. I study at the Moscow Law Institute.
2. We investigate criminal cases.
3. The students have lectures, tutorials, practical exercises.
4. My friend maintains public order in Moscow.
5. He fights against crime.
6. She traces and locates criminals.
7. They interview witnesses, interrogate criminals.

8. You examine the crime scene.
9. I make a plan of the investigation.
10. The militiamen take part in competitions.
11. We take measures for search.
12. She takes pictures of the crime scene and its objects.

**Упражнение 4.** Rewrite each sentence as *positive*, *negative*, or *question*, according to the instructions:

1. Detectives usually search and seize stolen property and instruments of the crime. (negative)
2. The Moscow Law Institute trains lawyers for Moscow and Moscow region. (question)
3. Do we study many special subjects at our College? (positive)
4. They interrogate criminals. (negative)
5. The investigator examines the crime scene very carefully. (negative)
6. Does he interview all witnesses. (positive)
7. The detective usually takes measures for the detection of the criminal. (question)
8. The militia officers take active measures to detect the offender. (question)
9. He makes a plan of the investigation. (negative)
10. Do the officers provide the punishment of such people. (positive)

**Упражнение 5.** Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в **Present Simple**. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They \_\_\_\_\_ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother \_\_\_\_\_ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_\_ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother \_\_\_\_\_ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ coffee? (to drink)

## **Vocabulary introduction**

1. Excuse me, officer. – Извините (простите).
2. What's the trouble? – В чем дело?
3. What's the matter? – В чем дело?
4. What's the problem? – Что случилось? В чем дело?
5. Yes, what's up? – В чем дело?
6. Yes, what's it? – В чем дело?
  
7. Can I help you? – Я могу Вам чем-нибудь помочь?
8. What can I do for you? – Чем могу помочь? Что я могу для Вас сделать?
9. Is anything wrong with you? – С Вами что-то случилось?
  
10. Is anything wrong with your car? – Что-то случилось с Вашей машиной?
11. What's wrong with you? – Что с Вами случилось?
12. Do you need medical aid? – Вам нужна медицинская помощь?
13. Do you need a doctor? – Вам нужен доктор?
14. Do you need an ambulance? – Вам нужна скорая помощь?
15. I'm afraid that... – Боюсь, что ...
16. Something is wrong with my car. – Что-то случилось с моей машиной.
17. Something is wrong with the brakes. – Что-то случилось с тормозной системой.
18. I feel bad. – Я плохо себя чувствую.
19. I don't feel well. – Я плохо себя чувствую.
20. I have a headache (a stomachache). – У меня болит голова (боль в животе).
21. I have a heart attack. – У меня сердечный приступ.
22. I need a doctor. – Мне нужен доктор.
23. I need an ambulance. – Мне нужна скорая помощь.
24. I need medical aid. – Мне нужна медицинская помощь.
25. I need your help. – Мне нужна Ваша помощь.
26. Please, help me. – Пожалуйста, помогите мне.
  
27. I've lost my papers (my wallet). – Я потерял свои документы (свой бумажник).
28. I've lost my raincoat (coat, jacket). – Я потерял свой плащ (пальто, куртку).
29. I've lost my luggage. – Я потерял свой багаж.
30. I've left my bag in the stadium (in a bus, in the hotel). – Я оставил свою сумку на стадионе (в автобусе, в отеле).
31. I'm missing my suitcase. – У меня пропал чемодан.

32. I've lost the way to the hotel. – Я заблудился, не могу найти дорогу в отель.

33. Please, call a doctor (Will you call a doctor?). – Пожалуйста, вызовите доктора.

34. Please, call an ambulance (Will you call an ambulance?). – Пожалуйста, вызовите скорую помощь.

35. Please, call a service car (Will you call a service car?). – Пожалуйста, вызовите техпомощь.

36. Please, call a taxi (Will you call a taxi?). – Пожалуйста, вызовите такси.

37. Where is the nearest taxi-rank (taxi-stand)? – Где находится ближайшая стоянка такси?

38. Where is the nearest service station? – Где находится ближайшая СТО?

39. Where is the Lost Property Office? – Где находится бюро находок?

40. Don't worry. – Не волнуйтесь (не беспокойтесь).

41. Just a minute (just a moment). – Минутку.

42. Yes, sure. – Да, конечно.

43. I'll call a doctor. – Я вызову врача.

44. I'll call an ambulance. – Я вызову скорую помощь.

45. I'll call a service car. – Я вызову техпомощь.

46. I'll call a taxi. – Я вызову такси.

47. I'll try to help you. – Я постараюсь Вам помочь.

48. Where can I inquire about my lost property? – Где я могу получить информацию о своем потерянном имуществе?

49. When did you notice it? – Когда Вы это заметили?

50. You should ask at the Lost Property Office. – Вам следует узнать в бюро находок.

51. You should apply to the nearest police station for it. – Вам следует обратиться по этому поводу в ближайший отдел полиции.

52. You should go to the police station to report your missing property. – Вам следует пройти в отдел полиции и заявить о Вашем пропавшем имуществе.

53. Let's go to the police station to report your lost property. – Пройдемте в отдел полиции, чтобы заявить о Вашем потерянном имуществе.

54. You should write a statement. – Вы должны написать заявление.

## 112 Calls

Dial 112 on your telephone when there is an emergency. An emergency is when you need the police, an ambulance or a fire truck immediately (right now). Dial 112 when you or someone else is in danger.

In Russia, the 112 operator will be able to tell where you are calling from. In some other communities you must tell the 112 operator where you are.

Remember: 911 is for emergencies only. Do not call 911 if it is not an emergency.

### Conversation 1

Operator: 112. What is your emergency?

**Caller: Someone's hurt. I need an ambulance.  
(Fire. There's a fire.) (Police. Send the police.)**

Operator: Okay, help is on the way.

Stay on the line. Do not hang up.

**Caller: OK.**



### Conversation 2

Operator: 112. What is your emergency?

**Caller: There's a fire!**

Operator: Where is the fire?

**Caller: My house! 2231 Oak Avenue in Monterey Park.**

### Conversation 3

Operator: 112 operator. What is your emergency?

**Caller: Help! Someone is robbing my house**

Operator: Does he know you are there?

**Caller: No, I'm hiding in the bathroom.**

Operator: Is the robber armed?

**Caller: Yes, he has a gun.**

Operator: Do not hang up. We are sending someone now.



## Conversation 4

Operator: 112 operator. What is your emergency?

**Caller:** I'm sorry. I want information. 112. Sorry. Goodbye.

A few minutes later a police officer knocks on the caller's door.\*

Police: Hello. We had a call about an emergency.

**Caller:** That was a mistake. There's no emergency.

Police: We'd like to come in and check, please.

**Caller:** No. No emergency.

Police: Open the door now. We're not leaving.

Caller opens the door. The police enter and look around. When they are sure everything is OK, they leave.

### If You Accidentally Dial 112

In many cities, if you dial 112 by mistake, the police will come to your house—even if you do not need help. You must let them come into your house. The police will make sure that everyone is OK. Then they will leave your house.

## Word Work

Answer every question with Yes, it is or No, it isn't.

1. You missed the bus and need a ride to work. Is this an emergency? \_\_\_\_\_
2. You are vomiting blood. Is this an emergency?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Your back aches. Is this an emergency?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Someone is trapped in a burning house. Is this an emergency?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Is winter your favorite season? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Is it time for lunch? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Is it time to go home, yet? \_\_\_\_\_

### 112 -- To Call or Not to Call

Use 112 only for police, fire, and medical emergencies.

If a life is in danger, call 112. If no life is in danger, do not call 112. If there has been an accident and someone is injured, call 112.

If there has been an accident, but it was just a fender bender, do not call 112.

### Useful phrases

У меня ножевое\ огнестрельное ранение в спину/ плечо/ руку/ грудь.	I've got a knife/ a gunshot wound into my back/ shoulder/ arm/ chest.
У меня ножевое\ огнестрельное ранение в область живота.	I've got abdomen knife/ gunshot wound.
У меня сильное внутреннее\ внешнее кровотечение. – Я не могу остановить кровотечение. -	-I've got massive (heavy) internal/ external bleeding. - I can't stop bleeding.
У меня перелом ноги\ руки\ пальцев руки\ пальцев ноги.	I've got a fracture of my leg/ arm/ fingers/ toes.
У меня сильная травма головы.	I've got heavy head injury.
Я ослеп на один глаз в результате яркой вспышки.	I've got blind on one eye due to a bright flash.
Я ничего не слышу после взрыва. - Я оглох. -	- I can't hear anything after explosion. - I've got deaf.
У меня высокое давление. - Мне срочно нужен врач. -	- I have high blood pressure. - I require a doctor immediately.
У меня сильные ожоги рук\ ног\ туловища\ лица.	- I've got heavy burns of my hands\ legs\ body\ face.
У меня многочисленные порезы и ушибы по всему телу.	- I've got numerous cuts and bruises all over my body.

Ноющая боль в области груди-	- aching chest pain
Острая боль в области живота -	- sharp/ acute abdomen pain
Травма головы\ руки\ ноги\ плеча\ спины\ живота	- injury of head/ arm/ leg/ shoulder/ back/ stomach
Перелом открытый\ закрытый	- open/ closed fracture
Обильное внешнее\ внутреннее кровотечение	- heavy (massive) external/ internal bleeding
Обширные ожоги рук\ ног\ туловища	- extensive burns of arms/ legs/ body
Многочисленные порезы\ ушибы\ травмы	- numerous cuts/ bruises/ injuries
У меня травма глаз\ ушей\ плеча\ головы\ ступни\ кистей рук.	My eyes/ ears/ shoulder/ head/ feet/ hands are (have been) injured.
Пожалуйста, успокойтесь и попытайтесь объяснить, где вы находитесь.	Calm down, please, and try to explain to us where you are.
Имеются ли поблизости какие-либо торговые или развлекательные центры\ мосты\ каналы\ кафе типа Мак Дональдс?	Are there any shopping or entertaining centers/ any bridges/ canals/ cafes of Mac Donald's type near by?
Имеются ли цифры и какие-либо надписи на зданиях поблизости?	Are there any numbers or signs on the buildings nearby?
Не разговаривайте с незнакомыми людьми.	Don't speak to strangers.
Мы советуем вам проследовать в людное ближайшее освещенное место, например, в кафе или торговый центр.	We advise (recommend) you to proceed (to go) to the nearest crowded light place, for example, to a café or a shopping centre.

Обратитесь за помощью к охраннику или продавцу.	Ask for help a security guard or a shop assistant.
Оставайтесь на месте. - Мы прибудем к вам через полчаса. -	- Stay where you are. - We'll arrive at your place in half an hour.
Закройте окна и двери и оставайтесь в машине.	Lock the windows and doors in your car and stay inside the car.
Не забудьте использовать пластиковые карты общения при необходимости.	Don't forget to use your plastic communication cards if necessary.
Светофор - Перекресток – Перекресток с круговым движением - Шоссе - Улица - Пешеходный переход - Проселочная дорога - Тротуар - Мост - Канал естественный\ искусственный - Железная дорога\ станция - Переезд\ железнодорожный переезд – Обочина - Порейчик - Большой магазин/кафе/торговый - центр/кинотеатр/театр/ почта/ булочная/ овощной магазин -	- traffic light(s) - crossroad - roundabout - high way/ high road - street - pedestrian crossing - country road/ country track/ back road - pavement/ sidewalk - bridge - channel / canal - railway road/ railway station - crossing/ railway crossing - side of the road - border - supermarket/ café/ shopping centre/ cinema/ theatre/ post office/ baker's/ greengrocer's

Отдел полиции -	- police station
Быть оштрафованным за превышение скорости -	- to be fined for speeding
У меня сильно поврежден корпус машины в результате столкновения со встречной машиной.	The body of my car has got major damages due to collision with an oncoming car.
У меня имеются царапины и вмятины на багажнике.	I've got scratches and dents on the car boot.
У меня разбиты задние фары.	My rear lights are smashed.
У меня разбито боковое стекло со стороны водителя.	The off side driver window is smashed.
У меня большие вмятины на левом переднем крыле.	I've got major dents on the front left fender.
У меня треснул бампер.	My bumper has cracked.
В результате взлома у меня поврежден замок передней двери со стороны водителя.	The door lock on the front door from the driver's side is damaged due to breaking in.
Из моей машины были украдены магнитофон и GPS навигатор.	The GPS navigator and the tape-recorder were (have been) stolen from my car.
Тормоза моей машины не работают.	The brakes of my car are out of order/ don't operate.
У меня повреждена выхлопная труба.	The exhaust pipe is damaged.
У меня перегрелся двигатель.	My engine has overheated.

У меня сработали подушки безопасности	My car air-bags have inflated.
Вы не пристегнули ремень безопасности.	You didn't fasten your safety-belt (seat belt).  You didn't buckle up.
Столкновение с незначительными повреждениями	Fender bender
Переехать кого-либо	To run smb. over

## 2. Read and translate the dialogues.

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.O.: Yes, what's up? Can I help you?

F.: I have a heart attack.

P.O.: Do you need medical aid?

F.: Please, call a doctor.

P.O.: Just a minute, I'll call an ambulance.

F.: Thank you very much.

P.O.: That's all right.

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.O.: Yes, what's the trouble?

F.: I need your help. Something is wrong with my car. I'm afraid that something is wrong with the brakes.

P.O.: What can I do for you?

F.: Will you call a service car?

P.O.: Yes, sure.

F.: Oh! Thanks a lot.

P.O.: Not at all. It's my duty.

3

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.O.: What's the matter? Can I help you?

F.: I've lost the way to the hotel. Where is the nearest taxi-rank?

P.O.: Don't worry, I'll call a taxi.

F.: Thanks a lot.

P.O.: You are welcome.

## **Additional Material**

### **1. Look through the information about emergency services numbers in Russia.**

In cases of Emergency – В экстренных случаях.

Call (dial) 01 in case of fire. – Звоните 01 в случае пожара.

Call (dial) 02 for the police. – Звоните 02 в полицию.

Call (dial) 03 for an ambulance. – Звоните 03 в службу скорой медицинской помощи.

Call (dial) 112 for the emergency services. – Звоните 112 для вызова экстренных служб.

### **Speaking:**

1. Окажите содействие иностранному гостю, попавшему в затруднительное положение (необходима медицинская помощь).
2. Окажите содействие иностранному гостю, попавшему в затруднительное положение (поломка автомобиля).
3. Окажите содействие иностранному гостю, попавшему в затруднительное положение (иностранный гость заблудился).
4. Окажите содействие иностранному гостю, попавшему в затруднительное положение (потеря документов). Попросите его пройти с Вами в отдел полиции для выяснения обстоятельств.
5. Окажите содействие иностранному гостю, попавшему в затруднительное положение (потеря личных вещей (одежды)). Посоветуйте ему обратиться в бюро находок.
6. Окажите содействие иностранному гостю, попавшему в затруднительное положение (оставил личные вещи на стадионе, в автобусе и т.д.). Попросите его пройти с Вами в отдел полиции, чтобы заявить о потерянном имуществе.
7. Окажите содействие иностранному гостю, попавшему в затруднительное положение (пропажа личных вещей). Посоветуйте ему пройти в отдел полиции и заявить о пропавшем имуществе.
8. Окажите содействие иностранному гостю, попавшему в затруднительное положение (потеря (пропажа) личных вещей (одежды) в номере гостиницы). Посоветуйте ему обратиться по этому поводу в ближайший отдел полиции.

### **Useful information:**

#### **Should I Call the Police?**

Sometimes the best way to keep yourself safe is to call the police — especially if you feel like you're in immediate danger, your restraining order has been violated or you've been injured by your partner. If you have any doubt about safety, you can call the police — even if you haven't been physically hurt or touched in any way.

#### **What Can the Police Do?**

While you may be hesitant or afraid to call the police, they may be able to help and protect you when you need it the most. Police may:

- Stop the abuse long enough for you to escape to a safe place.
- Give you a temporary restraining order, or if not, refer you to the right court agency where you can ask for one, depending on your state.
- Arrest your abusive partner for hurting you or violating your restraining order.
- Help you document the abuse, including taking pictures of your injuries and interviewing witnesses.
- Help you find further assistance in your community by connecting you to a local domestic violence shelter or agency.

What Can I Do?

**If the police are contacted, remember these important tips:**

- When you call 911 or your local police department, tell them you're in danger and need help immediately. If the police don't come soon, call again and tell them that it's your second call.
- If you have a restraining or protective order, tell them about it when you call.
- Once the police arrive, show them the protective order.
- Get the officers' names and badge numbers.
- Ask the police to take pictures of your injuries and interview any witnesses.
- Show the police any threatening text messages or emails from your abusive partner.
- Allow the police to listen to any harassing voicemails left on your phone.
- Insist they file a report and get its number. If they refuse to take a report, go to your local police department and file one yourself that day or the next business day.
- If you believe you'll be unsafe once the police leave, get information from them about local agencies you can go to for help. You can also ask about getting an emergency restraining order that can help protect you immediately.
- On the next business day, call the police department to get the name and phone number of the detective or investigator assigned to your case. Call them to get more information.



### 3. Описание внешности человека.

#### Present Continuous Tense

**Present Continuous Tense** (или Present Progressive Tense) переводится с английского языка как «настоящее длительное время». В английской речи оно употребляется наравне с Present Simple, с той же частотой, и занимает важное место в грамматике.

##### *Утверждение*

Согласно правилам английского языка, любое предложение строится в определенном порядке. В утвердительных предложениях подлежащее занимает первое место, сказуемое — второе. В Present Continuous сказуемое составляют вспомогательный глагол to be и основной (смысловой) глагол, который выражает действие. To be принимает нужную форму (am, is, are) в зависимости от подлежащего, а основной глагол приобретает окончание -ing.

1. **Формула: I am + глагол-ing** Пример: I am singing - Я пою.
2. **Формула: He/She/It is + глагол-ing** Примеры: He is smiling — Он улыбается. She is dancing — Она танцует. It is shining — Оно светит.
3. **Формула: We/You/They are + глагол-ing** Примеры: We are listening — Мы слушаем. You are reading — Вы читаете. They are swimming — Они плавают. Добавление к глаголу окончания -ing — общее правило. Однако присоединение окончания может трансформировать основу некоторых глаголов при образовании Present Continuous.
1. **Глагол заканчивается на —е** Правило: последняя буква отбрасывается Пример: make — making (делать)
2. **Глагол оканчивается на —ie** Правило: -ie заменяется на -у Пример: lie — lying (лежать)
3. **Односложный глагол, оканчивающийся на гласную с согласной** Правило: последняя согласная удваивается Пример: get — getting (получать)

##### *Отрицание*

Когда Present Continuous употребляется в отрицательных предложениях, вспомогательный и основной глагол разделяются частицей not.

1. **Формула: I am not + глагол-ing** Пример: I am not singing - Я не пою.
2. **Формула: He/She/It is not + глагол-ing** Примеры: He is not smiling - Он не улыбается. She is not dancing - Она не танцует. It is not shining - Оно не светит.
3. **Формула: We/You/They are not + глагол-ing** Примеры: We are not listening - Мы не слушаем. You are not reading - Вы не читаете. They are not swimming - Они не плавают.

### **Вопрос**

В случаях употребления Present Continuous в вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол занимает первое место, за ним следует подлежащее и далее основной глагол.

1. **Формула: Am I + глагол-ing** Пример: Am I singing? - Я пою?
2. **Формула: Is He/She/It + глагол-ing** Примеры: Is he smiling? - Он улыбается? She is dancing? - Она танцует? Is it shining? - Оно светит?
3. **Формула: Are We/You/They + глагол-ing** Примеры: Are we listening? - Мы слушаем? Are you reading? - Вы читаете? Are they swimming? - Они плавают?

**Упражнение 1.** Вставьте нужную форму вспомогательного глагола **BE (am, is, are)** в предложения. Переведите их на русский язык.

1. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ reading a book.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ drinking tea.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ making noise.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ looking through the window.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ helping about the house.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV.
7. Granny \_\_\_\_\_ cooking dinner.
8. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ swimming on the lake.
9. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ sitting at the door.
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ looking at me.
- 11.

**Упражнение 2.** Переделайте предложения так, чтобы глаголы стояли в **Present Continuous**. Каждый раз добавляйте слово подсказку **now** или **at the moment**.

1. I open the door (Present Simple).
2. The cat sleeps on the mat.
3. The boys write letters.
4. We sing songs.
5. Mother makes a cake.
6. The bell rings.

Упражнение 5. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в *Present Continuous*.

1. It (rain) all day.
2. I (play) the piano now.
3. Mary (come) to see us.
4. The boy (climb) the tree.
5. The baby (drink) milk.
6. My friend (speak) English.

**Упражнение 3.** Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме *Present Simple* или *Present Continuous*.

1. Her father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired.
2. Where your uncle (to work)? – He (to work) at school.
3. Your friend (to do) his homework now?
4. When you usually (to come) home from school? – I (to come) at four o'clock.
5. My sister (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the evening.
6. You (to read) a magazine and (to think) about your holiday at the moment?

7. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the dentist's now.
8. When you (to listen) to the news on the radio?
9. You (to play) chess now?
10. My father (not to work) at the shop.
11. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.
12. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning.
13. What your friend (to do) now? – She (to wash) the dishes.
14. Your grandfather (to work) at this factory?

### **Vocabulary introduction**

1. What does he (she) look like? – Как он (она) выглядит?
2. How does he (she) look like? – Как он (она) выглядит?
3. Can you describe him (her, the suspect, the criminal, the offender)? – Можете ли Вы описать его (её, подозреваемого, преступника, правонарушителя)?
4. How tall is he (she)? – Какого он (она) роста?
5. Can you describe his (her) build? – Какого он (она) телосложения?
6. What colour is his (her) hair? – Какого цвета у него (неё) волосы?
7. What colour are his (her) eyes? – Какого цвета у него (неё) глаза?
8. What was he (she) wearing? – Во что он (она) был(а) одет(а)?
9. How was he (she) dressed? – Как он (она) был(а) одет(а)?
10. What was he (she) dressed in? – Во что он (она) был(а) одет(а)?
11. Do you remember any distinctive marks (scars, tattoos, etc.)? – Запомнили ли Вы еще какие-нибудь отличительные (особые) приметы (шрамы, татуировки и т.д.)?
12. Has he (she) any distinctive marks? – Есть ли у него (неё) какие-нибудь отличительные (особые) приметы?
13. How old is he (she) approximately? – Сколько ему (ей) приблизительно лет?
14. What else do you remember? – Что еще Вы помните?
15. Can you testify? – Вы можете дать показания?
16. I'm a witness (an eye-witness). – Я свидетель (очевидец).
17. Have you ever seen this man (woman, the criminal) before? – Вы раньше когда-нибудь видели этого мужчину (женщину, преступника)?
18. He (she) is ... – Он (она) ...
19. He (she) looks ... – Он (она) выглядит ...
20. Attractive – привлекательный.
21. Handsome man – красивый, статный мужчина.
22. Beautiful (pretty) woman – красивая женщина.
23. Charming – очаровательный, прелестный.
24. Good-looking – миловидный.
25. Plain – простой, некрасивый.

26. Common – заурядный.
27. Unattractive – непривлекательный.
28. Ugly – безобразный, уродливый.
29. Weight – вес.
30. Height – рост.
31. Tall – высокий.
32. Short – низкий.
33. Of medium height – среднего роста.
34. Build – телосложение.
35. Slim woman – стройная (изящная) женщина.
36. Lean man – худой (тощий) мужчина.
37. Thin – худой.
38. Of medium (average) build – среднего телосложения.
39. Skinny – тощий, кожа да кости.
40. Overweight – весящий больше нормы.
41. Plump – полный.
42. Fat – толстый.
43. Stout – плотного телосложения.
44. Well-built – хорошо сложенный.
45. Broad-shouldered – широкоплечий.
46. Long-legged – длинноногий.
47. To lose weight – худеть.
48. To put on weight – набирать вес.
49. Face – лицо.
50. Round – круглое.
51. Oval – овальное.
52. Square – квадратное.
53. With dimples – с ямочками.
54. Clean-shaven – гладко выбритое.
55. Hair – волосы.
56. Straight – прямые.
57. Wavy – волнистые.
58. Curly – кудрявые.
59. Thick – густые.
60. Thin – редкие.
61. Shoulder-length – до плеч.
62. Dyed – крашенные.
63. Highlighted – осветленные.
64. Bald – лысый.
65. Hair colour – цвет волос.
66. Dark – темные.
67. Fair – светлые.
68. Red – рыжие.
69. Grey – седые.

70. Ash-blond – пепельные.
71. Light brown – русые.
72. Chestnut – каштановые.
73. Auburn – рыжевато-каштановые.
74. Black – черные.
75. Blond – белокурые.
76. Eyes – глаза.
77. Brown (hazel) – карие.
78. Black – черные.
79. Blue – голубые.
80. Green – зеленые.
81. Grey – серые.
82. Eye lashes – ресницы.
83. Long – длинные.
84. Thick – густые.
85. Nose – нос.
86. Snub – курносый.
87. Turned up – вздернутый.
88. Hooked – крючковатый, кривой.
89. Wide – широкий.
90. Thin – тонкий.
91. Fleshy – мясистый.
92. Aquiline – орлиный.
93. Pointed – острый.
94. Straight – прямой.
95. Forehead – лоб.
96. High – высокий.
97. Low – низкий.
98. Ears – уши.
99. Small – маленькие.
100. Big – большие.
101. Sticking out – торчащие.
102. Cheeks – щеки.
103. Eyebrows – брови.
104. Mouth – рот.
105. Chin – подбородок.
106. Lips – губы.
107. Plump (full) – полные.
108. Thin – тонкие.
109. Pale – бледные.
110. Age – возраст.
111. Young – молодой.
112. Middle-aged – средних лет.
113. Elderly – пожилой.

- 114. Old – старый.
- 115. Regular features – правильные черты лица.
- 116. Irregular features – неправильные черты лица.
- 117. Special features (distinctive marks) – приметы.
- 118. Scar – шрам.
- 119. Mole (birthmark) – родинка (родимое пятно).
- 120. Wrinkles – морщины.
- 121. False teeth – вставные зубы.
- 122. Denture – зубной протез.
- 123. Hairpiece, wig – шиньон, парик.
- 124. Hearing aid – слуховой аппарат.
- 125. Freckles – веснушки.
- 126. To wear a beard / a moustache – носить бороду / усы.
- 127. To wear glasses (spectacles) – носить очки.
- 128. He (she) bears his age well. – Он (она) хорошо выглядит для своего возраста.
- 129. Wanted for a crime. – Разыскиваемый за совершение преступления.
- 130. Missing people. – Пропавшие без вести граждане.

### Crime

A crime is an act that could harm another person or another person's property.

When a crime happens to you, or you see a crime happen, report it to the police. If there is danger and it is an emergency, call 911. If there is no danger, call the regular telephone number for your police department. Try to remember as much information as you can about the crime-- what happened, and who did it.

#### Conversation 1

Person 1: Someone stole my purse. **Officer: Was it a man or a woman?**

Person 1: A woman.

**Officer: Can you tell me what she looks like?**

Person 1: She's tall. She has long brown hair. She was jogging.



#### Conversation 2

Officer: You want to report a stolen vehicle?

**Person: Yes. My car is gone. It was right here, but now it's gone.**

Officer: Where was it?

**Person: I parked it in this space.**

Officer: What does your car look like?  
Person: **It's a 2001 silver Toyota Camry. I just bought it last month!**

### Conversation 3

Person 1: I want to make a report.  
**Officer: Tell me what happened.**  
Person 1: I saw someone robbing a woman.  
**Officer: Where did this happen?**  
Person: In front of the grocery store.  
**Officer: Describe the robber.**  
Person 1: It was a man. He was short, blue eyes, and dark hair.  
I think he was about twenty years old.  
**Officer: What was he wearing?**  
Person 1: Jeans and a blue t-shirt.

### Word Work

Choose someone in class to describe. Do not write the person's name.  
Write a brief description of the person, including:

- What he or she looks like,
- Where he or she is sitting,
- What he or she is doing.

Then give what you wrote to your partner. Read what your partner wrote. From what you read, answer this question: Who is it?

Write your description here:

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#### 1. Read and translate the text

Good morning! This is Paul Roberts calling. We, that are me and a friend of mine, require your assistance urgently!

Today early in the morning, at about 4.30, together with George, a friend of mine, I left Heineken Pub in 98 Ligovsky Prospect. The weather was cloudy but relatively warm and windless so we decided to walk to our apartment. We were quite sober. We had drunk only 7 or 8 beer mugs per man. We were enjoying our walk when quite of a sudden two men in green police uniform approached us very

decidedly. It happened at about 5.40 a.m. somewhere at the crossing of Ligovsky and Nevsky prospects.

Those two men said something in Russian then repeated in English the word “police” several times. After that one of them said in German “handy hoh” and showed us to put up our hands. We were surprised greatly because we didn’t do anything wrong. But we decided to obey the policemen’s demands. They searched us rapidly and let us go without any other word. Then they moved quickly away from us down the street, turned round the corner and disappeared out of our sight.

We felt embarrassed and scared and started to bring our clothes in order after their search. It was then when we found out that our documents, credit cards, car documents and wallets had disappeared.

We wanted to call your security manager immediately but our phones had been stolen too.

So we had to get home first and after that we were able to call you.

We would like to make a report to the police department of having been robbed by two policemen in the center of your city. So we request your assistance.

**2. Ask all necessary questions to obtain detailed information on the situation.**  
(Задайте все возможные вопросы для получения детальной информации по происшествию).

<b>The Example Questions on the Situation</b>	<b>Список примерных вопросов по ситуации.</b>
Please, introduce yourself, Sir.	Представьтесь, пожалуйста.
What is the number of our registration card?	Назовите номер вашей регистрационной карты.
Were you injured while being searched?	Вы не пострадали во время обыска?
Do you require any medical assistance?	Нужна ли вам медицинская помощь?



What is your address?	Назовите ваш адрес.
What place are you calling us from?	Откуда вы нам звоните?
What belongings have been stolen from you apart from above mentioned?	Какие вещи были украдены у вас, кроме вещей упомянутых вами?
Could you describe in detail the place where the robbery happened?	Не могли бы вы детально описать место, где произошло ограбление?
Do you happen to remember the name of the street and the number of the house?	Вы не помните название улицы или номер дома?
What kind of uniform were the strangers wearing?	В какую форму были одеты незнакомцы?
How did they introduce themselves?	Как они представились?
Why did you decide that they were policemen?	Почему вы решили, что они полицейские?
Did you see their documents?	Вы видели их документы?
What did the robbers look like?	Как выглядели грабители?
Could you recognize them?	Вы смогли бы опознать их?

Could you describe them?	Вы смогли бы описать их?
Have you noticed anything unusual in their appearance or behavior?	Вы не заметили ничего необычного в их внешности или поведении?

## 2. Reading

**Read and translate the following word combinations:**

- a handsome young man;
- a pretty woman;
- a beautiful girl in her 20s;
- an elderly charming lady over 50;
- an attractive old man of 65;
- a plain man in his 40s;
- a tall good-looking gentleman;
- a slim young woman;
- a fair-haired man with grey round eyes;
- a middle-aged person with thin lips and small hazel eyes;
- a stout blue-eyed person;
- a stout old man with oval face;
- a beautiful long-legged girl with large green eyes and a beautiful smile;

## 3. Read and translate the descriptions of the suspects' appearance.

1. He is of medium build. He has a long clean-shaven face. He has wavy shoulderlength hair. He has a high forehead. His eyes are grey. He has thin lips. He has no distinctive marks.
2. She has a round face, a low forehead and blue eyes. Her cheeks are plump. She has no any distinctive marks.
3. He is well-built. He has brown eyes, thin eyebrows, black hair, aquiline nose. He has a birthmark under his left eye.
4. He is very skinny. His forehead is low. He has black curly hair, small hazel eyes. He has a scar running from the right eye to the corner of his mouth.
5. A man of 20-25, of average build, medium height, regular features, bald. He has blue eyes.
6. He was about 40 years old, with black hair, 185 cm tall, of very slim build.
7. A 42 years old man, 180 cm tall, with sunglasses, of stout build, with short black hair, green eyes.
8. She was about 25 years old, 170 cm tall, with long blond hair and grey eyes.

9. He was about 25 years old, of slim build, about 175 cm tall, with short black hair, black moustache.

10. A man about 30 years old, 175 cm tall, overweight, with long dark hair and beard.

11. A man of 20-25 years old, of medium build, 180 cm, accurate moustache, blue eyes, short brown hair and pointed nose.

12. He looked very young, with oval face. He was of medium height, approximately 180 cm tall. He had thin eyebrows and small ears. His nose was straight. He was wearing glasses. He had thick black hair. He had a moustache.

13. He is about 50 years old. He has a beard. His hair is black. His face is square. He has heavy eyebrows.

14. He was slim and tall. He was wearing a blue tracksuit and white trainers. He had blond hair. He wasn't wearing glasses, but he had moustache.

**4. Read and translate the descriptions of the missing people given by police.**

1. Sally Pierson, aged 20.

Sally is tall and slim with long straight black hair and green eyes.

2. Jim Scott, aged 23.

Jim is tall and slim with straight fair hair and blue eyes.

3. Peter Armstrong, aged 50.

Peter is quite well-built. He has grey hair, a grey moustache and blue eyes.

4. Mary Stuart, aged 40.

Mary is quite tall. She has long black curly hair and brown eyes.

5. Chris Murthy.

Chris is 60 years old. He has short grey hair and a grey beard and a moustache. He also wears glasses.

If you know anything about any of these people, please call the nearest police station.

**8. Work in pairs. One of you is a police officer, the other is a foreigner describing the suspect. Ask and answer the questions, using the following information.**

a) a man about 30 years old, 175 cm tall, overweight, short dark hair, green eyes, dark grey suit and blue shirt, there is a small scar on his chin and he has a beard, straight nose and round face.

b) a woman about 25 years old, 170 cm tall, slim, long blond hair, grey eyes; jeans, white tshirt and leather brown jacket; she has a birthmark under her left eye, long-legged woman with a beautiful smile.

c) a man in his late thirties, of medium height, well-built, broad-shouldered, dark hair, blue eyes; grey jeans, green shirt, black jacket; he has a mole on left cheek and wears glasses; regular features, oval face, aquiline nose.

## **Additional Material**

### **1. Read and translate the description of a person wanted for a crime.**

The President of the bank “Shantie” was found unconscious in the general office of the bank. He was shot in the shoulder by an unknown man.

Here is the description of the suspect’s appearance: a man of 20-25, average build, medium height, regular features, bald. He has blue eyes.

Anyone who recognizes him, please, dial 45620 or apply to the nearest police station.

### **2. Read and translate the text “Bank robbery” which contains the description of a criminal.**

Police are searching for a man who is wanted for questioning about a string of burglaries in the Manchester area, which they suspect may be connected.

In the first of two recent incidents, a man tied up a woman in her own house in the early hours of the morning and escaped with goods valued at around £ 2,000. They included items of jewellery, a video camera, and a TV set. She managed to free herself, unhurt, after he fled. She described him as white, tall, in his late 20s, well-built, clean-shaven, with a pointed nose and straight dark hair.

Two days later a man wearing a stocking mask broke into a factory in the same area and got away with cash of around £ 3,000. A man fitting the description above was later seen driving away from the scene in an old blue car.

Police warn that this man could be armed and therefore dangerous. They have issued the photofit picture and ask the public to contact them immediately if they have any information.

### **3. Read and translate the police poster.**

Have you seen this man?

The police urgently need to speak to this man. His name is Ronald Dodds and he is thought to be residing in the Bath area. He is tall and has got short dark hair, a moustache and brown eyes. He usually wears glasses. He was last seen wearing a brown suit and a dark green overcoat. If you see anybody resembling this description, do not approach him but call the police on this number: 0856 236. A reward of £ 200 will be paid for information which leads to his arrest.

### **4. Read and translate the police bulletin.**

Armed Robbery

Crime: Armed Robbery.

Location: South and South Park Streets.

Date: November 14, 2010.

The public assistance is requested in identifying the person or persons responsible for an armed robbery on the southwest corner of the South Street and South Park Street intersection.

This crime occurred at 9.30 a.m. on November 14, 2010.

At about 9.30 a.m. a young visitor to the city was walking along the South Park Street. At the southwest corner of the South Park Street and the South Street,

a stranger suddenly appeared in front of the man, pulled a knife from his jacket and said, "Give me your purse or you are stuck"! The victim handed it over and the stranger fled the place.

The suspect is described as a white male, 20-25 years old, medium build, 180 cm, accurate moustache, blue eyes, short brown hair and pointed nose. He was wearing a red baseball cap with a 'Montreal Canadians' logo, a dark blue jacket, green jeans and white sneakers.

The suspect is armed with the knife and therefore is dangerous. If you can identify the man in the enclosed photo fit picture, or have any information on this or any similar crime, do not hesitate to contact the local Police Department at 1-800-555-8477, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

### **Speaking:**

1. Попросите иностранного гостя описать подозреваемого (преступника). Используйте

следующую информацию:

- a man about 30 years old, 175 cm tall, overweight, short dark hair, green eyes, dark grey suit and blue shirt, there is a small scar on his chin and he has a beard; straight nose, round face, plump lips.

2. Попросите иностранного гостя описать подозреваемого (преступника). Используйте следующую информацию:

- a woman about 25 years old, 170 cm tall, slim, long blond hair, large grey eyes; jeans, white t-shirt and leather brown jacket; she has a birthmark under her left eye; a beautiful longlegged woman with a charming smile.

3. Попросите иностранного гостя описать подозреваемого (преступника). Используйте следующую информацию:

- a man in his late thirties, of medium height, well-built, broad-shouldered, dark hair, blue eyes; grey jeans, green shirt, black jacket; he has a mole on left cheek and wears glasses; regular features, oval, clean-shaven face, aquiline nose, good-looking.

## 4. Опрос потерпевшего.

### Past Continuous Tense

#### Утверждение

Как и в любом английском предложении, на первом месте будет подлежащее, на втором – сказуемое. Сказуемое в Present Continuous состоит из вспомогательного глагола to be и основного глагола. To be в Present Continuous изменяется, поэтому нам необходимо вспомнить его формы: am, is, are. У основного глагола уходит частица to и появляется окончание -ing.

I am + глагол- <b>ing</b>	He/She/It is + глагол- <b>ing</b>	We/You/They are + глагол- <b>ing</b>
I am sing <b>ing</b> . – Я пою.	He is smil <b>ing</b> . – Он улыбается. She is ly <b>ing</b> . – Она лежит. It is shin <b>ing</b> . – Оно светит.	We are listen <b>ing</b> . – Мы слушаем. You are danc <b>ing</b> . – Вы танцуете. They are swim <b>ing</b> . – Они плавают.

По общему правилу мы добавляем к глаголу -ing. Но с некоторыми глаголами происходят небольшие трансформации с появлением этого окончания, например:

- У глаголов, заканчивающихся на -e, уходит конечная гласная: come – com**ing** (приходить), make – mak**ing** (делать), write – writ**ing** (писать).
- У глаголов, заканчивающихся на -ie, гласные -ie заменяются на -y: lie – ly**ing** (лежать), tie – ty**ing** (завязывать), die – dy**ing** (умирать).
- Если короткий глагол заканчивается на гласную с согласной, тогда эта согласная удваивается: swim – swim**ming** (плавать), stop – stop**ping** (останавливаться), get – get**ting** (получать).

## Отрицание

Отрицательное предложение отличается от утвердительного только тем, что между вспомогательным глаголом и основным появляется частица **not**. То есть сказуемое выглядит так: сначала **to be**, после него частица **not** и затем основной глагол.

I am <b>not</b> + глагол- <b>ing</b>	He/She/It is <b>not</b> + глагол- <b>ing</b>	We/You/They are <b>not</b> + глагол- <b>ing</b>
I am <b>not</b> singing. – Я не пою.	He is <b>not</b> smiling. – Он не улыбается.  She is <b>not</b> lying. – Она не лежит. It is <b>not</b> shining. – Оно не светит.	We are <b>not</b> listening. – Мы не слушаем.  You are <b>not</b> dancing. – Вы не танцуете. They are <b>not</b> swimming. – Они не плавают.

## Вопрос

Для того чтобы задать вопрос в Present Continuous, мы выносим **to be** на

Am I + глагол- <b>ing</b>	Is he/she/it + глагол- <b>ing</b>	Are we/you/they + глагол- <b>ing</b>
Am I singing? – Я пою?	Is he smiling? – Он улыбается?  Is she lying? – Она лежит? Is it shining? – Оно светит?	Are we going? – Мы идем?  Are you dancing? – Вы танцуете? Are they swimming? – Они плавают?

первое место, затем ставим подлежащее и после него основной глагол.

### Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Past Continuous.

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (to copy) the exercise, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to describe) a picture.
2. When we came in, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) their desks.
3. We met her at the bus stop. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for the bus.
4. Some of the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to ski) while other children \_\_\_\_\_ (to skate). Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a lot of fun.
5. When we came the family \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.
6. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a bird-house.

### Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Continuous.

1. Around me people (to talk) Russian, Italian and English.
2. Arnold (to talk) to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.
3. Alex (to look) at his watch.
4. All night long the stars (to glitter).
5. Elizabeth (to eat) and didn't raise her head.
6. He drank some of the wine and ate several chunks of bread while he (to wait) for his dinner to come up.
7. The family (to prepare) for the party.
8. She (to argue) that only Belinda knew how to treat men.
9. A few minutes later Edward (to hurry) through the streets to his bus stop.
10. They moved across the room, which (to start) to fill up, to a vacant corner.

### To File a Formal Complaint

People must trust law enforcement officers. And law enforcement officers must trust people (the public). Effective law enforcement requires this trust between people and the police.

If you think that an officer has treated you unfairly, you have the right to file a complaint against the officer. You can complain orally—by speaking to a supervisor. Or you can complain in writing. An oral complaint is an informal complaint. A written complaint is a formal complaint. If you want to file a formal complaint, you must fill out and sign a formal complaint form.



The police department will investigate the complaint. The investigation will help to correct any improper behavior, if the officer was wrong. Or the investigation will prove that the officer did do the right thing.

If the investigation shows that the officer was wrong, the officer will be disciplined. Discipline can be to get counseling, an oral reprimand, a written reprimand, suspension from work, or termination of employment. The Chief of Police will consider the seriousness of the complaint and the officer's past performance to decide the punishment.

Do not file a complaint just because you are mad at an officer. Only file a complaint if the officer did something wrong to you. Do not tell a lie about a police officer. You must tell only the truth in a complaint.

If you tell a lie (something that is false), you are committing a crime. It is against the law for anyone to make a false complaint against an officer. If a person falsely accuses a police officer, he or she may face civil action. It is a crime to file a false complaint.

### **Conversation 1**

Police Employee: Hello. May I help you?  
**Citizen: Yes. I have a complaint.**  
Police Employee: I'll get a supervisor for you. One moment, please.

### **Conversation 2**

Citizen: Hi. Who can I talk to about an officer?  
**Employee: Is this a complaint?**  
Citizen: Yes, it is. The officer was rude to me. I'm angry.  
**Employee: You can speak to a supervisor. Wait here, please. I'll find someone to take your complaint.**  
Citizen: Thank you.

### **Conversation 3**

Supervisor: Hello. I'm Sergeant Smith.  
**Citizen: Hi. My name's\_\_\_\_\_.**  
**I want to make a complaint about Officer White.**  
Supervisor: What happened?  
**Citizen: He stopped me when I was driving. He said I was a bad driver and should not be driving. He said I should be sent back to the country I came from.**

Supervisor: Where and when did this happen?  
**Citizen: Yesterday at Garfield and Riggin Road. It was at 11:00 in the morning.**  
 Supervisor: Would you like to make a formal complaint?  
**Citizen: No, I'd just like for you to speak to him about being rude.**  
 Supervisor: I'll check it out. Is there anything else?  
**Citizen: No, that's all.**

## Writing Practice

Use the report on the previous page to answer the five w's.

1. **Who** made the complaint? \_\_\_\_\_

**Who** is the complaint about? \_\_\_\_\_

2. **What** is the complaint? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Where** did the problem happen? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **When** did it happen? \_\_\_\_\_

5. **Why** is there a problem? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Practice with a partner. Use the 5 w's to ask about your partner's day.

1. Where were you this morning?

2. Who did you see?

3. When did you come to class?

4. What did you do today?

5. Why do you study English?

Make up more questions that use the 5 w's.

## **Vocabulary introduction**

1. An interview with a foreigner - a victim of crime. – Опрос иностранца, ставшего жертвой преступления.
2. Somebody – кто-то (кто-либо, кто-нибудь).
3. Something – что-то (что-либо, что-нибудь).
4. A thing – вещь.
5. A question – вопрос.
6. A report (a crime report) – протокол.
7. To happen – происходить.
8. To rob – грабить.
9. To answer the questions – отвечать на вопросы.
10. To stay – остановиться, оставаться.
11. To do one's best – делать все возможное.
12. To help – помогать.
13. To thank – благодарить.
14. To disappear – исчезать.
15. To fill in – заполнить.
16. To steal (stole, stolen) – красть, воровать.
17. To do (did, done) – делать.
18. To get (got, got) – получать, понимать.
19. To speak (spoke, spoken) – говорить.
20. To show (showed, shown) – показывать.
21. A victim – жертва, потерпевший.
22. A theft – кража.
23. A robbery – ограбление.
24. To find out – обнаружить, узнать.
25. To be out – находиться вне помещения, выйти.
26. To sleep – спать.
27. What's happened? – Что случилось? (Что произошло?).
28. Somebody has stolen my things. – Кто-то украл мои вещи.
29. I've been robbed. – Меня ограбили.
30. My things disappeared. – Мои вещи исчезли.
31. I'll do my best to help you. – Я сделаю всё возможное, чтобы помочь Вам.
32. Please, answer my questions. – Пожалуйста, ответьте на мои вопросы.
33. I'll fill in the report. – Я заполню протокол.
34. Do you get me? – Вы меня понимаете?
35. No, sorry, I don't get you. – Нет, извините, я Вас не понимаю.
36. Speak a little slower, please. – Говорите чуть медленнее, пожалуйста.
37. Speak a little louder, please. – Говорите громче, пожалуйста.
38. Thank you for the information. – Спасибо за информацию.
39. It's me who called police. – Это я вызвал(а) полицию.
40. When did it happen? – Когда это произошло?

41. It happened ... – Это произошло ...
42. When might it happen? – Когда это могло произойти?
43. It might happen ... – Это могло произойти ...
44. When did you find out that your things disappeared? – Когда Вы обнаружили, что Ваши вещи исчезли?
45. Where did it happen? – Где это произошло?
46. It happened in the ... – Это произошло в ...
47. What things were stolen? – Какие вещи украдены?
48. What things were there in your ...? (What was there in it?) – Какие вещи были в Вашем ...?
49. There were ... and ... there. – Там были ...
50. How much money was there in your ...? – Какая сумма денег была в Вашем...?
51. How much money was stolen? – Какая сумма денег была украдена?
52. What is the trade mark of the ...? – Какая торговая марка у ...?
53. What is the size of your .... ? – Какого размера Ваш ...?
54. What colour is your ...? – Какого цвета Ваш...?
55. What material is the stolen ... made of? – Из какого материала изготовлен Ваш...?
56. It's of ... – Из ...
57. Do you suspect anybody in the theft? – Вы кого-нибудь подозреваете в краже?
58. I suspect ... – Я подозреваю ...
59. Can you describe him? – Вы можете его описать?
60. Were you alone at this time? Were there any eyewitnesses? – В это время Вы были одни? Были ли еще очевидцы?
61. Was the robber alone? – Грабитель был один?
62. Did the robber have any weapon? – Было ли у грабителя оружие?
63. A case – сумка, чемодан, кейс.
64. A suitcase – чемодан.
65. A flight-bag – дорожная сумка.
66. A shopping-bag – сумка для покупок.
67. A handbag – дамская сумочка, барсетка.
68. A purse – кошелек.
69. An airline office – агентство воздушных сообщений.
70. An airport – аэропорт.
71. A ticket office – касса.
72. A railway station – ж/д вокзал.
73. A hall – зал, холл, зал ожидания.
74. A supermarket – супермаркет.
75. Clothes – одежда.
76. Identity papers – документы, удостоверяющие личность.

- 77. Business papers – деловые бумаги.
- 78. A tape-recorder – магнитофон.
- 79. A CD player – CD плеер.
- 80. A mobile phone (cell phone) – мобильный телефон.
- 81. A notebook (laptop) – ноутбук.
- 82. An office – офис.
- 83. A compartment – купе.
- 84. A car – автомобиль.
- 85. A neighbour – сосед.
- 86. A maid – горничная.
- 87. Nobody – никто, никого.
- 88. A suit – костюм.
- 89. A coat – пальто.
- 90. A raincoat – плащ.
- 91. A hat – шляпа, шапка.
- 92. A sweater – свитер.
- 93. A pullover – пуловер.
- 94. A jacket – куртка.
- 95. A shirt, a t-shirt – рубашка, футболка.
- 96. Boots – ботинки.
- 97. Shoes – туфли.
- 98. A ring – кольцо.
- 99. A chain – цепочка.
- 100. Ear-rings – серьги.
- 101. Wool, woollen – шерсть, шерстяной.
- 102. Leather – кожа, кожаный.
- 103. Cotton – хлопок, хлопковый.
- 104. Fur – мех, меховой.
- 105. A fur coat – шуба.
- 106. Man-made material – искусственный материал.
- 107. Gold, golden – золото, золотой.
- 108. Silver – серебро, серебряный.

**1. Read, translate and memorize the dialogue. Work in pairs.**

P.O.: Let me introduce myself. Lieutenant of police Denisov. What's happened?

F.: Somebody has stolen my things. (I've been robbed. My things disappeared).

P.O.: I'll do my best to help you. Please, answer my questions. I'll fill in the crime report. Do you get me?

F.: Yes. (No, sorry, I don't get you. Speak a little slower (louder), please.

P.O.: What's your full name?

F.: My full name is William Edward Harper.

P.O.: What country are you from?

F.: I am a citizen of New Zealand.

P.O.: Where and when were you born?

F.: I was born in Wellington in 1986.

P.O.: What is the purpose of your visit to Russia?

F.: I'm on tour. (I'm on business. I'm on my friend's invitation).

P.O.: What hotel are you staying at?

F.: At the President Hotel.

P.O.: Will you show your identity papers (passport, identity card, driver's license)?

F.: Here they are. (Here it is. I have no papers at the moment).

P.O.: Thank you for the information.

### **Speaking**

1. Make up the dialogues using the phrases from exercise 2. Work in pairs. One of you is a police officer, the other is a foreigner in trouble. Use the following information.

a) John Feeble, a citizen of the USA, New York, 1980, on business, the President Hotel, somebody has stolen his things.

b) Olaf Burg, a citizen of Sweden, Stockholm, 1978, on tour, the Meridian Hotel, he's been robbed.

c) Robert Anthony Hill, a citizen of Canada, Toronto, 1987, on business, the Hilton Hotel, his things disappeared.

d) Elizabeth Mary Priestly, a citizen of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1976, on her friend's invitation, the Quality Hotel, somebody has stolen her things.

e) Helen Holtz, a citizen of Germany, Berlin, 1993, on tour, the Azimut Hotel, her things disappeared.

### **3. Read the text and try to understand it.**

A Dangerous Place Paula always wanted to go to New York and now she had the chance. She was a journalist, and her newspaper sent her there to do a series of articles about the city. But before she left her home in London her friends warned her to be careful and not to go out alone at night in New York. "It is a dangerous place. People get robbed or even killed in broad daylight"\*, they told her. But when she got there she completely forgot all her friends' warnings until the day when she went back to London. It all began in the bar. She was having lunch there when she noticed a man at the table opposite her. He was staring\*\* at her. Paula didn't pay any attention to it. She finished her lunch and left the bar.

She went to an airline office to buy a ticket to London. On her way there she stopped to look at something in a shop-window. To her surprise she saw the man from the bar. Paula could see his reflection in the glass. The man stood right behind her. Suddenly she felt afraid. The airline office wasn't far. Paula went

in, bought the ticket and decided to phone a friend from a telephone booth there. She had expensive mobile phone with her. It was in a black case in which she kept her money and passport as well. But the booth was so small that she had to \*\*\* leave the case outside. And it disappeared. Then she saw the man. He had her case in his hand. She shouted but it was too late.

Notes:

\* in broad daylight- средь бела дня

\*\* was staring- пристально смотрел

\*\*\* she had to- она была вынуждена

#### **4. Choose the right word or phrase to complete the sentence.**

1. Paula was a citizen of...

a) the USA    b) England    c) Canada

2. She was...

a) a lawyer    b) a detective    c) a journalist

3. Paula had the chance to go to...

a) New York    b) London    c) Rome

4. The girl went to the city...

a) on tour    b) on business    c) on her friend's invitation

5. The friends warned Paula that New York was...

a) a terrible place    b) a criminal place    c) a dangerous place

6. Paula's troubles began...

a) in the bar    b) in the street    c) in the airline office

7. The girl felt afraid when...

a) it got dark    b) she saw the man behind her    c) the man asked her the way

8. In her case Paula kept...

a) her money, identity card and her notebook

b) a driver's licence, money and a camera

c) her money, passport and mobile phone

9. The case was...

a) brown    b) black    c) grey

10. The mobile phone was...

a) big and expensive    b) small and cheap    c) expensive

11. Paula had to leave the case outside the telephone booth because...

a) the case was too heavy    b) the booth was very small    c) the case was very big

12. When the girl saw the man with her case she...

a) followed him    b) cried    c) shouted

#### **5. Read and translate the dialogue between Paula and police officer.**

Paula: Officer, it's me who called police.

Police Officer: What's happened?

Paula: Somebody has stolen my case.

Police Officer: When did it happen?  
 Paula: About a quarter of an hour ago.  
 Police Officer: Where did the theft happen?  
 Paula: Here in the office. I was in the telephone booth when my case disappeared. Then I saw a man with my case.  
 Police Officer: Can you describe him?  
 Paula: Yes. He was tall and had a green raincoat on.  
 Police Officer: Well, what colour is your case?  
 Paula: Black.  
 Police Officer: What things were there in your case?  
 Paula: A mobile phone, money and my passport.  
 Police Officer: Please, describe your mobile phone.  
 Paula: It's Apple iPhone 4.  
 Police Officer: How much money was there in the case?  
 Paula: About 500 dollars.  
 Police Officer: And now, please, introduce yourself.  
 Paula: My name is Paula Woods. I'm a journalist from Great Britain, I'm on business here.  
 Police Officer: Will you show your identity papers?  
 Paula: My passport was in the case, but here is my driver's license.  
 Police Officer: Thank you. What hotel are you staying at?  
 Paula: At the "Continent".  
 Police Officer: Thank you for the information. I'll do my best to help you.

**9. Work in pairs. One of you is a police officer, the other is a foreigner – a victim of theft or robbery. Ask and answer the questions, using the following information.**

a) in the room of the hotel; between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning; iPad, a new grey suit, two shirts, a pullover, a video camera; black and white; blue; 50; cotton; wool; "Sony"; nobody.

b) in the compartment; two hours ago; when he was out at about 10 o'clock in the morning; a handbag; brown; leather; a raincoat; black; 52; a purse; 600 dollars and 3000 roubles; a mobile phone; "Apple"; a neighbour.

c) in the car; 10 minutes ago; when she was in the shop; a jacket; red; leather; 46; a hat; black; fur; 58; nobody.

d) in the room of the hotel; between 9 and 11 o'clock when he was out; a CD player; "Philips"; jeans; blue; a sweater; woolen; white; 48; nobody.

e) in the street near the hotel; half an hour ago; a foreigner was alone; the robber was alone; he was not armed; mobile phone and jacket; "Samsung"; leather; brown; 48; he was tall and had a grey coat on.



### **Speaking:**

1. Проведите опрос иностранного гостя, ставшего жертвой кражи. Используйте

следующую информацию:

- Alex Swenson; a citizen of Sweden; Stockholm, 1972; on tour; at the President Hotel; in the room of the hotel; between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning; a new grey suit, two shirts, a pullover, a video camera; black and white; blue; 50; cotton; wool; "Sony"; nobody.

2. Проведите опрос иностранного гостя, ставшего жертвой кражи. Используйте следующую информацию:

- Norman Samuel Goldsmith; a citizen of Great Britain; Liverpool, 1980; on business; at the Hilton Hotel; in the room of the hotel; two hours ago; when he was out at about 10 o'clock in the morning; a handbag; brown; leather; a raincoat; black; 52; a purse; 600 dollars and 3000 roubles; a mobile phone; "Apple"; a maid.

3. Проведите опрос иностранного гостя, ставшего жертвой кражи. Используйте следующую информацию:

- Robert Anthony Hill; a citizen of Canada; Toronto, 1987; on business; at the Meridian Hotel; in the car; 10 minutes ago; when he was in the shop; a jacket; black; leather; 50; a camera; "Sony"; a case; brown; business papers and money; 200 dollars.

4. Проведите опрос иностранного гостя, ставшего жертвой ограбления. Используйте следующую информацию:

- Elizabeth Mary Priestly; a citizen of Great Britain; Birmingham; 1976; on her friend's invitation; at the Quality Hotel; in the street near the hotel; half an hour ago; she was alone; the robber was alone; he had a knife; mobile phone and jacket; "Samsung"; leather; brown; he was tall and had a black jacket on.

## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Представленное учебное пособие адресовано курсантам и слушателям образовательных организаций МВД России, изучающим дисциплину «Иностранный язык», преподавателям, а также может быть использовано практическими сотрудниками органов внутренних дел для самостоятельного изучения и освоения грамматического учебного материала. Содержание пособия соответствует требованиям основных программ профессионального обучения по дисциплине «Иностранный язык». Данное учебное пособие призвано способствовать формированию у обучаемых комплексных знаний, умений и навыков и предусмотренных образовательными программами компетенций.

Учебное пособие включает в себя базовый контент грамматических конструкций в английском языке таких как: формы выражения настоящего, будущего и прошедшего времени. Внимательно подобранные лексико-грамматические упражнения следуют за грамматическими правилами. Отбор языкового материала научно обоснован, грамматический материал последовательно изложен в порядке нарастания сложности.

Авторы предлагаемой работы считают, что учебное пособие "Английский язык (для проведения факультативных занятий в системе профессионального обучения сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации)" представляет собой совместный опыт создания учебного пособия подобного рода для сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации, включающего в себя краткие теоретические знания по грамматике английского языка наиболее востребованных тем и достаточно солидную практическую часть.

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